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thereby broadening their knowledge and understanding of Congress and the legislative process and stimulating their appreciation of the importance of a freely elected legislature in the perpetuation of our democratic system of Government.

The detailed day-by-day schedule followed by the high school representatives during their sojourn in the Capital City is set forth in the Congressional Record for January 31, 1963, at pages 1880-88. This account also contains the names of each participating student, the State and school represented by him, and other pertinent information.

This year the Senate leadership has requested the Committee on Rules and Administration to approve the U.S. Senate youth program for a second time. This request has received the support of all those who were most concerned with the implementation of the project last January. At the regular meeting of the Committee held on May 22, 1963, it was unanimously agreed that an appropriate resolution be favorably reported to continue the Senate youth program through the 98th Congress.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Connecticut will yield further, if it is understood that in doing so he will not lose his right to the floor, I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. DODD. Certainly, Mr. President, I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROPOSED BAN ON ALL NUCLEAR TESTS THAT CONTAMINATE THE ATMOSPHERE OR THE OCEANS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I submit, for appropriate reference, a resolution declaring the Senate's support of a ban on all nuclear tests that contaminate the atmosphere or the oceans. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed at this point in the Record, as background for my further remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 148) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas a ban on all tests that contaminate the atmosphere or the oceans can be effectively monitored and requires no onsite inspection apparatus, would completely eliminate the danger of cumulative atmospheric fallout, and would constitute a beginning in curtailing the arms race;

Whereas 5 years of negotiations at Geneva have failed to produce a comprehensive treaty banning tests in all environments, despite the numerous concessions offered by the United States;

Whereas the difficulties in negotiating an agreement revolve around the unresolved technical aspects of monitoring underground tests and of onsite inspections; and

Whereas Soviet intransigence on the question of inspection, as President Kennedy has pointed out, raises serious questions about Soviet good faith and about the prospects of achieving a comprehensive test ban in all environments; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should again offer the Soviet Union an immediate agreement banning all tests that contaminate the atmosphere or the oceans, bearing in mind that such tests can already be monitored by the United States without onsite inspections in Soviet territory;

That if the Soviet Union rejects this offer, as it has in the past, on the grounds that it wants a ban on all tests or nothing at all, we should not bow to this rejection but should, on the contrary, reiterate our offer and pursue it with vigor, seeking the widest possible international support for our position;

That if the Soviet Union refuses to accede to such a first-step agreement, we commit ourselves before the world to conduct no nuclear tests in the atmosphere or under water so long as the Soviet Union abstains from them;

That, in committing ourselves to such a moratorium, either unilaterally or by agreement, we keep the Soviet record of deceit and bad faith in mind, and maintain our testing facilities in a state of constant readiness so that the United States will never be caught unprepared should the Soviet Union suddenly resume nuclear testing in the atmosphere or under water.

Mr. DODD. In sponsoring this resolution, I am honored to be joined by a distinguished group of Senators of both parties—Senators HUMPHREY, BARTLETT, BURDICK, CASE, CHURCH, DOUGLAS, CLARK, ENGLE, GREENING, HART, INOUE, KEATING, MCGEE, MCGOVERN, METCALF, MORSE, MOSS, MUSKIE, NEUBERGER, PROUTY, RANDOLPH, RICHCOFF, SCOTT, SPARKMAN, YARBOROUGH, DOMINICK, JAVITS, MCCARTHY, KEFAUVER, PELL, LAUSCHIE, BREWSTER, and HARTKE. This makes 34 Senators, all told.

The text of this resolution speaks for itself. I believe that it may be considered a collective statement by the 30 Members of the Senate who have joined in sponsoring it. I also believe that it is a resolution on which all Members of the Senate can unite, regardless of party and regardless of their attitude toward the comprehensive test ban treaty that is currently being discussed in Geneva. This, in fact, is the special value and significance of the resolution which I have submitted.

The support which has already been manifested for this resolution demonstrates the overwhelming commitment of Congress and of the American people to the cause of peace. When we speak of peace, needless to say, we do not mean peace at any price; we do not mean a peace of passivity before Communist aggression, or the kind of peace that would prevail if mankind submitted to a Communist subjection. When we speak of peace, we mean peace with honor, peace with justice, a peace that does not contract the frontiers of freedom.

Within the framework of this definition, commonsense and humanity both dictate that we do everything in our power to avoid the horror of thermonuclear war and to strive for some kind of limit on the arms race.

No one in his right mind could believe

in unilateral disarmament, or in disarmament without a structure of safeguards that would protect the free world against the possibility of Soviet cheating. But, although we share the same values and the same objectives, it is inevitable that there should be differences of opinion between us on the nature and degree of the safeguards that should be written into any disarmament treaty. The question of what would constitute adequate safeguards for a comprehensive test ban treaty is particularly complex. It has already been the subject of much study by various committees of the Senate, and this intensive study is still being continued.

The negotiations at Geneva envision a comprehensive test ban treaty banning tests in all environments, not merely in the atmosphere and in the oceans. As my colleagues are aware, I have on several occasions taken the floor to express grave reservations about some of the concessions we have made in an effort to achieve agreement on a comprehensive ban. These doubts I know, are shared by many other Senators who have carefully studied the problem.

I am aware that there are distinguished Senators on the other side who hold that the test ban treaty now under discussion does provide adequate safeguards and would, if accepted by both sides, add to our national security and the security of the free world.

I respect the opinion of these Senators and I am particularly pleased that several of them have seen fit to join with me in sponsoring the resolution which I submit today. Above all, I am pleased that the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY) is serving as the principal cosponsor, despite the fact that he and I differ in our evaluations of the comprehensive test ban proposals now under discussion in Geneva.

The Senator from Minnesota enjoys a world reputation as a champion of peace and disarmament. He more than merits his reputation. He has devoted much time to the study of the many problems involved in the establishment of disarmament measures. He has proposed many initiatives. His efforts in this field, I firmly believe, are of an order which make him the logical candidate for the next award of the Nobel Peace Prize.

In offering this resolution, there are several observations I would like to make in my own name.

First of all, I want to say that I consider it great tragedy that we failed to make a ban on all tests that contaminate the atmosphere and the oceans our prime objective at Geneva.

If any kind of agreement could have been achieved with the Soviets it seems to me that an agreement such as is proposed in my resolution would have been the easiest.

Since such agreement would require no monitoring network in the Soviet Union and no onsite inspection, I can think of no logical reason which the Soviets could have advanced in rejecting the proposal. Indeed, I would go further and say that, because of its very simplicity, this proposal could and should